

PKR JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

0.35 - 5.50

NAME : Mrs. ANURADHA

AGE/ GENDER : 41 YRS/FEMALE **PATIENT ID** : 1598963

COLLECTED BY : 122409150002 REG. NO./LAB NO.

REFERRED BY **REGISTRATION DATE** : 15/Sep/2024 09:43 AM BARCODE NO. : 12504715 **COLLECTION DATE** : 15/Sep/2024 09:44AM CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE REPORTING DATE : 15/Sep/2024 12:05PM

CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

Test Name Value Unit **Biological Reference interval**

ENDOCRINOLOGY

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH): SERUM μIU/mL 6.41^H

by CMIA (CHEMILUMINESCENT MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY)

3rd GENERATION, ULTRASENSITIVE

INTERPRETATION:

AGE	REFFERENCE RANGE (μIU/mL)
0 – 5 DAYS	0.70 - 15.20
6 Days – 2 Months	0.70 – 11.00
3 – 11 Months	0.70 - 8.40
1 – 5 Years	0.70 - 7.00
6 – 10 Years	0.60 - 5.50
11 - 15	0.50 - 5.50
> 20 Years (Adults)	0.27 - 5.50
PREGNANCY	
1st Trimester	0.10 - 3.00
2nd Trimester	0.20 - 3.00
3rd Trimester	0.30 - 4.10

NOTE:-TSH levels are subjected to circardian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 a.m and at a minimum between 6-10 pm. The variation is of the order of 50 %. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentration.

USE: TSH controls biosynthesis and release of thyroid harmones T4 & T3. It is a sensitive measure of thyroid function, especially useful in early or subclinical hypothyroidism, before the patient develops any clinical findings or goitre or any other thyroid function abnormality. **INCREASED LEVELS:**

- 1. Primary or untreated hypothyroidism, may vary from 3 times to more than 100 times normal depending on degree of hypofunction.
- 2. Hypothyroid patients receiving insufficient thyroid replacement therapy.
- 3. Hashimotos thyroiditis.
- 4.DRUGS: Amphetamines, Iodine containing agents and dopamine antagonist.
- 5. Neonatal period, increase in 1st 2-3 days of life due to post-natal surge.

DECREASED LEVELS:

- 1. Toxic multi-nodular goitre & Thyroiditis.
- 2. Over replacement of thyroid harmone in treatment of hypothyroidism.
- 3. Autonomously functioning Thyroid adenoma
- 4. Secondary pituatary or hypothalmic hypothyroidism
- 5. Acute psychiatric illness
- 6. Severe dehydration.



CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY)

DR.YUGAM CHOPRA CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST MBBS, MD (PATHOLOGY)



440 Dated 17.5.2012 u/s 80 G OF INCOME TAX ACT. PAN NO. AAAAP1600. REPORT ATTRACTS THE CONDITIONS PRINTED OVERLEAF (P.T.O.)





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■ 0171-2532620, 8222896961 ■ pkrjainhealthcare@gmail.com

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7.DRUGS: Glucocorticoids, Dopamine, Levodopa, T4 replacement therapy, Anti-thyroid drugs for thyrotoxicosis.

8. Pregnancy: 1st and 2nd Trimester

LIMITATIONS:

1.TSH may be normal in central hypothyroidism, recent rapid correction of hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, pregnancy, phenytoin therapy.

2. Autoimmune disorders may produce spurious results.

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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY/SEROLOGY ANTI THYROID PEROXIDASE (TPO/AMA) ANTIBODIES

ANTI TPO/AMA ANTIBODIES: SERUM

by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

IU/mL

0.00 - 10.0

: 15/Sep/2024 06:42PM

DIABETES (II): < 25.0

INTERPRETATION:

CLIENT CODE.

< 1.00

1. Thyroperoxidase (TPO) is an enzyme involved inthyroid hormone synthesis, catalyzing the oxidation of iodide on tyrosine residues in thyroglobulin for the synthesis of triiodothyronine and thyroxine (tetraiodothyronine).
2. TPO is a membrane-associated hemo glycoprotein expressed only in thyrocytes and is one of the most important thyroid gland antigens.
3. Anti-TPO is technically superior and a more specific method for measuring thyroid auto-antibodies, It is especially useful in patients presenting with subclinical hypothyroidism where TSH is elevated but Free T4 levels are normal.

INCREASED LEVELS (Autoimmune thyroid disease):

- Hashimoto thyroiditis.
- 2. Idiopathic myxedema.
- 3. Graves disease
- 4. Post-partum thyroiditis.
- 5. Primary hypothyroidism due to Hashimoto thyroiditis.
- 1. The highest TPO antibody levels are observed in patients suffering from Hashimoto thyroiditis. In this disease, the prevalence of TPO antibodies is about 90% of cases, confirming the autoimmune origin of the disease.

 2. These auto-antibodies also frequently occur (60%-80%) in the course of Graves disease.
- 3. In patients with subclinical hypothyroidism, the presence of TPO antibodies is associated with an increased risk of developing overt hypothyroidism.

*** End Of Report ***



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